



Henry van Dyke's Prose Poem The Antwerp Road in the Christmas Scribner

is a vivid, thrilling, pathetic picture of what war means to the people of an invaded country. Pictures by Benda. All Newsstands

differences will be reached along these lines, it was said.

M. Passarow, the Bulgarian Minister, said to-day that he had good reason to believe the Greeks under no circumstances would allow their troops to march against either the Bulgarians or the forces of the Central powers.

The Greek commander at Salonica yesterday demanded that troops of the Entente powers vacate a camp at Lam-bell. The commander of the troops at first refused to comply with the demand, and then offered to change the position of the troops to the Greek camp, some distance away. Finally, however, he gave in and began building barracks near Zeitlok.

Report Misconstrued.

A semi-official statement made to The Tribune correspondent to-night explains that the report of a blockade, accepted for three days by the world's newspapers as an accepted fact, was due to an "unofficial interpretation of an official statement issued by the British Legation at Athens."

"The Allies deem it necessary to take certain measures the effect of which would be to suspend the economic and commercial facilities which the Greeks hitherto have enjoyed," said the Legation's statement. It interpreted in the strictest sense, that could mean only the withdrawal of certain trade privileges Greece had hitherto enjoyed.

Got Coal from Wales.

What these special privileges are is not specifically stated, but, as an example, Greece has been allowed to draw her supplies of coal from Welsh collieries. To do this, Greek merchants required special permits, as the export of coal from the British Isles is allowed only under a special license.

There are many other commodities the export of which is permitted only to certain countries. Invariably, when orders have been issued against the export of such commodities, Greece has been among the countries excepted. Now, unless she concedes the demands made by the Allies for assurances for the safety of their troops in Macedonia, Greece will be struck off the list of countries which have these privileges.

Berlin Expects Greece to Maintain Neutrality

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Authoritative expressions of opinion on the Greek sit-

uation are difficult to obtain here, for competent officials generally refrain from comment on the ground that their dispatches are greatly delayed. The general belief seems to be, however, that Greece, standing as she does between two great dangers, will persist in the middle course of safety and refrain as far as possible from taking a definite stand either for the Entente or the Central Powers.

An Athens dispatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," filed Saturday, declaring Greece had announced her intention of disarming and interning Serbians crossing the frontier is thus far unconfirmed and apparently incorrect. It is believed, on the contrary, in certain well-informed quarters, that such hands of Serbs, if they do not voluntarily abandon the fight, may be shown the quickest and shortest way through Greek territory to Albania, where they can continue the struggle at their own risk without international complications.

No desire exists here to convert Greek territory into a field of operations by following up any advantages over the Serbs or the Allies, if it can possibly be avoided. The same feeling prevails at Vienna, so far as can be learned.

The chief anxiety manifested here is lest the Bulgarians, if they score further successes against the Serbs or the Allies in the vicinity of the Greek frontier, may impudently pursue their antagonists into Hellenic territory, thus complicating the situation. The exact status of Greco-Bulgarian relations cannot be learned, but persistent reports continue that the two states understand each other informally regarding the absence of aggressive plans against Greece and any intention to annex that part of Macedonia where the presence of the Bulgars would be considered a menace to Greece.

Whether this understanding is so binding that it would survive in the face of decisive Bulgarian victories is not known, but if not there is reason to believe Germany would exert diplomatic pressure to make it so.

It is not expected here that Rumania will be any more likely than Greece to abandon neutrality to join either group of belligerents, and occasional reports from Bucharest that Rumania is on the brink of war generally are discredited.

CONSOLS LOWEST IN CENTURY

London, Nov. 23.—The quotation for consols fell to-day to 58, the lowest for more than a hundred years.

Consols of the Napoleonic era, however, were 3 per cents, instead of 2½ per cents, so that the comparison is not as unfavorable as appears on its face.

ALLIES' TROOPS MASS FOR BALKANS

Continued from page 1

progress in the gorge of the Rajec, according to an account from the French headquarters, which admits a retirement to the right bank of the Cerna. The Paris report to-day, however, announces that this battle has come to an end, but it does not mention the result.

A defeat of Bulgarians by the Serbians in a battle in Central Serbia is announced in an official communication given out at the Serbian Legation in Paris to-day. Five Bulgarian cannons were captured.

Serbs Claim Bulgar Defeat.

The communication, which gives partial confirmation of recent reports that the Serbians had assumed the offensive and defeated the Bulgarians, follows:

"Battles occurred recently on the old Serbo-Turkish frontier. The most important encounters were fought to the west of Velika Plana and Mount Zetovatz. We inflicted a defeat on the enemy, the latter, capturing five mountain cannons."

Claim Recapture of Prilep.

Against this, however, the sub-legation has issued an announcement of the recapture of the Prilep-Veles line, which is as follows:

"It is announced officially that Serbian soldiers have recaptured the front on the Velce-Prilep line and are advancing toward Bulzina to reinforce the troops defending the Pass."

"The general situation of the Serbians, though unsatisfactory, does not exclude the possibility of safe retreat to the south and maintenance of communications with the French and British."

The occupation of Prilep by the Bulgarians was established several days ago and a speedy advance upon Monastir was predicted. There have been reports, probably premature, that the latter town has fallen. Evidently the Bulgars have delayed their forward movement for some reason, and the Serbs are offering an unexpectedly stiff resistance, aided perhaps by British contingents which are rumored to have arrived at Monastir.

Telegraphing from Athens, "The Morning Post" correspondent says: "The Bulgarians claim to have captured Mitrovitz, but this would not affect the retreat to the Bulgarian wedge in the Uskub sector, where desperate fighting continues, and the Bulgarians evidently are hard pressed, as they have withdrawn their forces from the Babuna Pass and the French front in order to reinforce this sector."

"On the Babuna front the Bulgarian offensive is still suspended, which is attributed in competent circles to exhaustion from the strenuous fighting and lack of ammunition owing to difficult communications."

According to diplomatic advice received from Athens to-day, the Serbian government has been removed from Mitrovitz to Prizrend, in Western Serbia, near the Albanian border. The diplomatic corps has gone to Petch, Montenegro.

Describing the account of the battle between the French and the Bulgars for the Rajec gorge, The Associated Press correspondent with the French army telegraphs from Kavadar, Serbia, as follows:

"A sanguinary battle between the French and Bulgarians in the gorge of the Rajec River, a tributary of the Cerna, Southeastern Serbia, has resulted thus far in the retirement of the French from a point north of Drenovo to the right bank of the Cerna. The French, however, are still holding the Rajec gorge and the important bridgehead at Bojharist, controlling the heights opposite Gradiste."

French Hold Bridgehead.

The Associated Press correspondent to-day visited the French post west of the Rajec bridgehead, which is detailed to guard the strong natural position in the granite walled gorge. This gorge, however, is exposed to artillery fire from the surrounding heights. Through it runs a narrow, rapid stream, held by infantry.

Half an hour later the correspondent, with a party of French officers, watched the battle from the neighboring hills. Every detail was visible, except during occasional periods of the lowering of mist from the hillsides.

Hostilities were opened with a savage artillery duel. From the point of observation flashes of flame and puffs of smoke could be seen, revealing the positions of the guns on both sides of the Cerna, a few miles north of Drenovo. Clouds of smoke from the hitting shells gave some idea of the result of the fire which the Bulgarians concentrated in an effort to dislodge the French from the Rajec gorge. Shrap-

REDMOND SEES VICTORY IN WEST

Allies Fire Five Shells to Germany's One, He Tells Recruits.

PLAN ONE LEADER OF ALL FORCES

Proposal Will Be Submitted to Commons To-day—French Wing Five Airos.

London, Nov. 23.—"So far as the Western front is concerned, Germany is beaten," said John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting to-day. "Every day, every hour, she is getting weaker. For every shell she throws at us, we throw five."

"There are no pessimists among our men fighting there. From the commander-in-chief down through all the ranks of the army there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the result of the war."

Mr. Redmond visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert.

"I told him," said the Irish leader, "that Ireland was determined to stand by the independence of Belgium at any cost. Come weal or woe, Ireland would have no peace that did not bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium."

Ask Aid of Ireland.

Mr. Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish troops at the front to their fellow countrymen: "They ask me to say they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting not merely for liberty and right, but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. They ask Ireland to stand by them."

"I say to the Irish people that they will be disgraced forever in history if they fail to send out reserves to replenish the gaps that may arise in the Irish ranks."

The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the Western front

nel was placed successfully within the gorge several times.

Soon the whirl of machine guns and the popping of rifle fire betrayed the position of the Bulgarian infantry. On the hill, behind the gorge, moving figures could be seen outlined against the sky. They climbed with what seemed to be interminable slowness until, after a brief struggle with the bayonet, the Bulgarians fled, disappearing over the crest.

Meanwhile, from the direction of Kavadar, a train of ambulances sped toward the scene of the battle to collect French wounded. General followed in an automobile to take direction of the action on the ground.

Bulgars Bring Up Reinforcements.

The Bulgarians are bringing up heavy forces from the neighborhood of Prilep. The French plan of campaign seems to have been to occupy as quickly as possible the maximum number of positions of natural strength and to take care of their communications as effectively as could be done with the forces available. When one position thus held is made the object of a serious attack, the French withdraw, as the complete lack of effective means of transportation renders the rapid shifting of troops from one position to another impracticable.

"A striking feature of the campaign in Serbia is its utter unlikeliness to that in France. Trenches are constructed for only temporary use in actual battle. The broken country facilitates the employment of tactical skill, in which the French seems to be superior to the Bulgarians, notwithstanding their lack of familiarity with the country."

The French positions are along the Belaschitz Mountains, separating Serbia and Greece, and between Gradiste and Jales. The Bulgarian six-inch shells are still able to reach the Salonica-Krivopalak Railway, though they are doing no great damage either around Strumitza or at Krivopalak, on which large calibre shells are thrown daily.

Hills 516 and 100, the latter of which was formerly given as No. 325, still are covered with traces of the battles of

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under one commander will be raised in the House of Commons to-morrow by Sir George Scott Robertson. Sir George has given notice that he will ask Premier Asquith whether consideration has been given to the advantage which might be obtained by placing all the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French grand fleets were operating together.

Weather Favors Drive.

In the west the artillery is still active, and the arrival of clear, cold weather may make possible an offensive movement by one side or the other. The Germans are reported to have brought large reinforcements to Flanders, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes time alone will tell.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-night:

The day was calm on the whole front, the fog retarding the artillery action. Our batteries quickly silenced the enemy artillery which attempted to destroy our trenches in the region of Rodincourt, our positions between the Aisne and the Argonne, as well as in the region of le Pretre wood.

Several mines were exploded, without infantry action, in the Argonne, to the north of Houyet and in the Malmout wood.

During the day of November 22 French aviators at various points on the front took part in fights, which resulted in our advantage. In Belgium two German aeroplanes were

November 11 and 12. Hill 516 is covered with the graves of the French who fell in the fighting. It constitutes the key to the entrance to Southwestern Bulgaria and the capture of it by the French forced the evacuation of Kousitorina. From the hill the whole of the Strumitza plain is visible, and the plain evidently will be in the grasp of the Entente Allies whenever they desire to move forward, though recently an important concentration of Bulgarian troops has been reported in the valley, and a serious offensive is anticipated.

The French are well supplied with artillery, even 6-inch guns, and quantities of 2½-inch mountain pieces. On the ground being unsuitable for the alighting of aeroplanes, aircraft have not yet been employed by the Entente Allied troops.

The British already are relieving the French in this sector, thus releasing men from General Bailloud's command for other service.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The Berlin official report given out to-night is as follows:

North of Mitrovitz and north and northeast of Pristina the enemy was thrown back in rear guard battles. Bulgarian forces fighting southeast of Pristina are victoriously advancing. In the region near Pristina eight thousand Serbians were made prisoners and twenty-two machine guns and forty-four cannons were captured.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Paris to-night gave out the following account of the Balkan operations: Army of the East. After the engagements of November 19 and 20 on the left bank of the Cerna, the day of November 21 passed without fighting in that region, as also in the sector of Strumitza.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL.

The following official statement by the Montenegro War Office has been received here:

On November 21 the enemy directed a vigorous attack against our Sanjak army in order to hamper its movements towards its new positions, but the effort was ineffectual. Artillery duels continue on the other fronts.

compelled by our aeroplanes to come to earth.

In the Champagne district and on the borders of the Argonne there have been five aerial engagements, as a result of which three German aviators were compelled to come down suddenly within their own lines. A fourth was disabled and fell. The fifth came down to the ground in flames.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Berlin gave out this statement this afternoon:

Favored by clear weather, there were lively artillery duels at various places on this front. The activity of other kinds of fire also continues. In the Bois le Pretre two enemy mine explosions were unsuccessful. A French biplane, after an aerial fight near Aube, in the Champagne, fell to the earth.

GERMANS RESUME THRUSTS IN EAST

Attack Southwest of Dvinsk and in Galicia. Says Petrograd Official.

Petrograd, Nov. 23.—In the battle west of Dvinsk the Russians captured a first line trench north of Lake Sventen, according to the official statement issued to-night. Southwest of Dvinsk and in Galicia the Germans resumed the offensive but were driven back.

Kovel, west of the Sty River region in Volhynia, where the Russians recently reported successes over the possibility of an advance of the battle line westward, according to refugees from the city. The German administration is declared to have put enforced labor rules into effect during the last month, pressing the work of constructing strong fortifications, which have been completed by the use of cement brought from the railway and stone from quarries in the vicinity.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The official communication says: In the Dvina district, north of Lake Sventen, we captured a first line enemy trench.

Southwest of Dvinsk the enemy assumed the offensive along the river and about the lakes, but under our fire he suffered heavy losses and was forced to retreat to his old position. On the left bank of the Middle Sty River our troops attacked the enemy west of the village of Kozelitsa. A portion of the enemy forces fled. The remainder were bayoneted. We captured two officers and 177 men, a machine gun and a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

In Galicia, on the east bank of the Strpa, the enemy's offensive against the village of Khelevka, west of Trembowla, was broken by our fire.

FRENCH LEADER URGES RADICAL FOOD LAWS

Revolutionary but Necessary, Minister Tells Deputies.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The high cost of living in war time was the subject of a long debate to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, which is seeking some solution of this important question. The government's bill proposing to fix the prices of the necessities of life furnished a basis for the discussion.

LOUIS J. MALVY, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The City Council has decided to name streets after Miss Edith Cavell and Emile Despres, executed by the Germans in Belgium.

PARIS TO HAVE A RUE CAVELL.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The City Council has decided to name streets after Miss Edith Cavell and Emile Despres, executed by the Germans in Belgium.

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This declaration was applauded by the entire Chamber.

"We have not yet been reduced to issuing tickets for bread, milk and meat, but we must give commerce a lesson," said Deputy Poirier de Nacay. The requisition of mines was suggested with the object of reducing the price of coal.

Deputy Pierre Laval said that while the press in France had represented Germany as being famished, she had given France an example of organization and method, for Germany had long time ago anticipated France's proposed legislation.

Paris to Have a Rue Cavell.

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They come from one manufacturer who makes only high grade clothing. He bought early a large quantity of a famous cheviot overcoat, best made in America; known by the slightly distinguishable line of the weave; used mostly by custom tailors. A very handsome fabric.

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